

THE TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1841.

For an interesting Letter from Vienna, also an account of the Common Schools of New-England, see last page.

For important News from Peru, Crops, Temperance, &c. see first page.

Wanted, Agents for the Tribune in Saratoga, Rhinebeck, Peekskill and Whitehall, N.Y. Apply to H. G. Duggers, in the publication office.

Wanted, an efficient Conveyancer to procure subscribers for a popular periodical. Apply to H. G. Duggers, No. 59 Ann-st.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.—We trust our readers are not of that grumbling, grumbling, despairing sort of Whigs who, whenever every thing does not go just as they wish, give all up as lost and swear they will never vote again. For that class of patriots we can think of no fitting argument but a cudgel. They are the worst dead-weight that ever hung heavily upon the rear of any party. When we are out of power, they go about croaking that it is of no use to try to get in—that the ignorant, stupid, besotted People are bent on going to perdition, and they don't care how soon. Well, in spite of their appalling roars, we fight the battle and win the victory. Where then do we find our camp-following prophets of evil? Foremost to dictate and arrange—decreasing that shall and that shall not be done—that just such a Bank and such other measures shall be carried: if not, they will quit the party, and let it go to destruction!!

For our own part, we have lost all patience with these everlasting croakers. We would as soon listen to the music of saw-dling or a creaking grindstone as to their incessant predictions of evil. As firmly attached to the great measures generally advocated by the Whig party as the best of them, we yet do not believe that the Country will be ruined or the Whig party annihilated if every thing does not go exactly to our liking. We earnestly deplore the lack of common sense which characterises Messrs. Wise, Mallory, Archer, J. Q. Adams, &c. We wish President Tyler was a little more "Straight-Out Whig in his Bank notions; we want an efficient Bank, a Tariff, and a Land Distribution, and the sooner the better. But we have stood twelve years of defeat and disaster without despairing of the Republic, and we shall not despond now in the first year of overwhelming victory. We would prefer such a Bank as Mr. Clay proposes, if we can't have that, we say try Messrs. Ewing and Rives' project, as judiciously modified by Mr. Bayard. If it won't work, then we can insist on more power and command it. So with other great questions. A good measure will not be lost if it lies over at the Extra Session. In short, if the Whig party cannot govern the country usefully, we are ready to see it upset by its adversaries; but we do trust it will not be croaked, groaned and prophesied down by its friends. The failure of no one measure can destroy it if its supporters have any coherence and force.

Our readers will remark in another column a call for a Public Meeting in the Park this evening of those who sympathise with our former fellow-citizens who, having been captured as invaders and revolutionists in Canada, have been sentenced to wear out their lives in the British penal settlements in Australia. Now we are anxiously favorable to the object aimed at—the liberation of these unhappy men—but we fear a Public Meeting in our City, unless very discreetly conducted—will rather obstruct than advance their release. It is well known that our Government can do nothing in the business. The prisoners, in entering Canada as Patriots, violated the commands and stipulations of our Government, and renounced its authority—in other words, denationalized themselves. Their present position is that of revolted subjects of Great Britain. But they have already suffered severely for that political offence, and Great Britain would evince true wisdom as well as generous clemency in restoring them to liberty. We are confident that a representation made in the right spirit and from the right quarter, in connection with the adjustment of certain differences between the two countries, would ensure their release.

Hon. S. M. GATES, M. C. from Genesee Co. has written to the Albany Evening Journal a detailed and careful account of the Proceedings of the House relative to the Rules respecting the reception of Petitions. He concludes as follows:

I think the following positions can be sustained:

1st. That the 21st Rule of the last House, commonly called the Gag Rule, is not now a Rule of the present House of Representatives, nor is any part of it in existence.

2d. That the Rule, and propositions substantially the same, have been five times rejected, and not once adopted, by the present House.

3d. That there is no Rule existing which can properly be called an abolition gag, as the old one was called, because the Rule which superseded the old one is a Rule for the limitation of business generally, places all petitions and papers foreign to the business of the session on a footing of equality, is different in principle and operation, was adopted for a different reason, and to accomplish a different purpose, although it still prohibits those petitions with others.

SETH M. GATES.

Mississippi.—William M. Gwin and Thomas J. Grene—both of Warren Co.—are volunteer candidates for Congress in Mississippi, the regular opposition candidates having backed off the course. Mr. Gwin is the late U. S. Marshal.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—The city has been flooded for two days past with counterfeit Five Dollar Notes on the Tradesmen's Bank, very well executed. They have been passed to several of the Banks. The paper is light-colored, and the signature of the Cashier is rather heavy; those detected are made payable to J. Hawley. Look out for them.

We ought ere this to have acknowledged our obligations to Messrs. ADAMS & Co. for the promptness and fidelity with which they brought us our European advices by the Britannia.

Our readers will remember an account of a man's being seen in the woods near Bath, whose cries alarmed the people in the vicinity. Dr. White, the Head of the Hudson Asylum, says that no one has escaped from that institution.

Young SEMMES, the student in the Virginia University, implicated in the murder of Prof. DAVIS, has been admitted to bail in the sum of \$25,000. He is likely to die.

Henry St. George Tucker has been appointed Professor of Law in the University of Virginia.

A gentleman of Baltimore, named David Stapleton, was accidentally thrown into the Delaware river from a steamboat, on an excursion on the 5th, and was drowned before relief could be afforded.

At Boston, on Monday, the revenue cutter Hamilton was struck by lightning, and her main-topmast head was shivered.

A lad aged eleven years, son of Mr. Hamlin, at McConnelville, O. fell from a tree on the 25th ult. and was instantly killed.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—There were received for tolls on the New-York State Canals during the last week in June, 1841, \$65,703 55. Same period in 1840, \$48,094 21. Excess in favor of 1841, \$17,609 35. There were received for tolls during the month of June 1841, \$254,277 0. Same period in 1840, \$205,918 6. Increase in 1841, \$48,358 4. [Albany Evening Journal.]

CELEBRATION AT PHILADELPHIA.—The Fifth passed off at Philadelphia quietly and creditably. The Temperance Societies made a most magnificent display. Judge Conrad delivered an impressive Oration before the Repeal Association, and Dr. Moriarty an Address before the Catholic Total Abstinence Society. The opponents of the Federal Administration listened to an Oration by W. D. Kelly, Esq., and the Iron-Sides Club had an Address from John Miles, Esq. The Whigs of the First and Second Congressional Districts had a splendid public dinner at the City Hotel, at which Hon. George Poindeux, F. J. Morris, Esq., and several others made some eloquent remarks.

There was no general parade of the Military. The city was remarkably quiet; very little firing or other confusion took place, and few serious accidents occurred.

THE YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY of Albany celebrated the Fifth most admirably. They had a Procession, an original Poem by F. W. Cole, an Oration by A. C. Southwick, a beautiful Ode, and then two Prize Essays, on "GENIUS," by John Newland, and "MECHANICAL POWERS," by E. N. Horsford—both Members—were announced, and Gold Medals awarded to the authors on the spot. The award had been previously determined by an able Committee, but the names of the authors were not known to any one until the seals which enclosed them were broken on the spot.

The Albany Young Men's Society holds the same place in that City that the New-York Lyceum, Mercantile Library Association and similar institutions do here—that is, it answers to all these. It is very numerous, admirably managed, and has done immense good. May its usefulness increase with its years!

ACCIDENTS AT BROOKLYN.—On Monday a little son of Theodore Dwight, Esq., was seriously injured by the recoil of a small cannon which he was firing. It struck him on the chest, but he is fast recovering. Another boy, whose name was unknown, had his hand blown off by the bursting of a pistol.

A barn belonging to Mr. Phillip Reade, who resides about four miles from Brooklyn, on the Jamaica road, was burned to the ground on Monday. It was undoubtedly set on fire and was insured for \$1500.

RIOT AND MURDER AT BALTIMORE.—On the afternoon of the 5th, a party of rioters collected about a tavern in Baltimore, and commenced beating a dog chained to the lamp-post. The owner came out to protect him, and had his thumb shot off by one of the villains. The bar-keeper then came out, and in the quarrel which ensued, received so violent a blow on the head from a stone that he died in a few hours. The rioters fled, but three of them, named Griffith, Guran and Gettler, have since been arrested and lodged in jail.

ACCIDENT ON THE FIFTH.—As seven persons belonging to a military company in Philadelphia on Monday afternoon were returning home in a wagon, a keg of powder was set on fire by a spark from a cigar, and two of the men, named George and John Giverson, were severely injured.

We are informed that not a single gun, pistol, or even cracker, was fired in Philadelphia last Monday! The law against them is no more positive there than here, but the habitual respect for it is greater, and the City authorities enforce it without respect of persons. Oh that ours could imitate something of their spirit! Depend on it, fellow-citizens, this teaching our youngsters to violate laws openly, wantonly, for mere pastime, is a very bad speculation.

During a thunder storm at Philadelphia on the 5th, a druggist named Lummendoren, was so badly injured by lightning that he died the same night.

FIRE.—During the thunder-storm on the evening of the 5th, the ropewalk of A. H. Hinckle, at Philadelphia, was struck by lightning, and, together with the adjoining ropewalks of Isaac W. Norris and Jacob Duntar, was entirely consumed. The walks were extensive, but little of their contents were saved, and the loss was consequently heavy—probably on the whole \$30,000 to \$35,000, on which there was but little insurance.

The roof of the dwelling-house of Dr. Henry, at Philadelphia, was burned off on the same evening.

A building in Dock-street, occupied by J. B. Pickering, iron chest manufacturer, at Philadelphia, was also destroyed by fire.

At Boston, in the evening of the 5th, a fire broke out which destroyed or badly injured the following property: the wooden laboratory of E. W. F. Mellen—insurance \$1,200; a three story brick building owned by E. Tuckerman; a varnish factory and harness shop owned by James Hendley—no insurance; carpenter's shop owned by the same—loss of the occupant, Milton Hall, \$300; a dwelling-house owned by N. Pulster; carpenter's shop, stable and shed of L. Bonney; two wooden dwellings owned by G. Parkman, and one other owned by Mr. Reed. An old bottle factory was set on fire and nearly destroyed by fire crackers.

A MAN RICH BY SUDDEN WEALTH.—The Baltimore Sun gives an account of a young man named Benton Starks, from Athens, Ga., who had been remarkably industrious and had acquired a respectable property, but whose intellect was completely disordered by his suddenly coming in possession of \$7,000. Having collected his funds, he took the stage for Baltimore, through which he passed on to Philadelphia. New-York and Boston, and ultimately returned to Baltimore, having spent nearly all he had. A young gentleman from Virginia came on to induce him, if possible, to return home, but failing in this, requested the police at Baltimore to take him into custody. He had, when taken, two pistols valued at \$75, forty-seven pieces of gold coin, amounting to about \$235; \$91 in paper, and \$1 in silver, making in all \$492. Five fine gold watches were found upon his person—the chains running round his neck and body. Three valuable breastpins of the largest size glittered in his bosom.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—On the evening of the 19th ult., a negro who had run away from his master in Lincoln county, Ky., to attend a neighboring frolic, had a slight quarrel with the son of a Mr. Cochran. They soon separated and the negro met a little girl, and on finding that she was the sister of the young man with whom he had been disputing, the wretch seized a rail and struck her upon the head, literally mashing her skull to pieces and causing her death in a few hours. He has been committed to jail.

OUTRAGE AT NEW-ORLEANS.—Some negroes confined in jail at New-Orleans for larceny, made their escape on the 13th ult. They were pursued by the Police officers, and on being overtaken, rushed upon the officers, repulsed them and made their way to a steamboat lying at the wharf. The mate is said to have assisted them in making their escape, and has been held to bail in the sum of \$1000.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—John W. Francis, of New-York, Resident Physician, vice William J. McNeven, resigned.

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Mr. BERRIEN addressed the Senate in a constitutional argument of some length, opposing both the amendments and advocating the original bill.

Mr. MERRICK supported the amendment of Mr. RIVES. He surrendered no power of Congress under the Constitution, but went for the amendment on the ground of expediency, for the purpose of establishing in the most speedy manner, the special agent, so strongly demanded by the people.

Mr. Bates, in a highly powerful and eloquent speech, declared his preference for the original bill, and the absence of all doubt in his mind as to the power of Congress to establish a Bank of the United States, within or without the District of Columbia, and branches in the States, with or without their consent. This had been decided by the expositor which the Constitution had provided for itself, the Supreme Court of the United States, and that decision should be considered as engraved on that Constitution, to be obeyed under their oath for its support. There were some of the friends of a Bank who had constitutional scruples, and these were not to be disregarded. He had gone to them because they could not come to him; and for the purpose of establishing a Bank, which he considered of the highest importance, by the unanimous vote of its friends, he should vote for the amendment.

Mr. PRENTISS very briefly and lucidly advanced similar views, in support of the amendment.

Mr. DIXON opposed the amendment, and maintained that they, as legislators, should follow strictly their own judgment without compromise.

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The House adjourned at a quarter past eleven o'clock, having been in Session thirteen hours and a quarter.

ACCIDENT.—As Mr. William Wright, a respectable farmer living in Pickering, U. C., was returning with his wife from Toronto, on the 23d inst., his horses became frightened while on the bridge, and, in consequence of there not being a sufficient railing, backed the wagon over into the river, when, melancholy to relate, the wife was drowned in the arms of her husband, who also perished while endeavoring to reach the shore.

CRIMINAL OUTRAGE.—In Port Carbon, Pa., on the 28th, a brute named McLaughlin committed an assault on the person of a girl fourteen years of age. Her screams prevented the accomplishment of his hellish purpose. The Miners' Journal says that, since Gov. Porter pardoned a wretch convicted a similar offence some months since, it is quite useless to have the villains tried. This is the second case that has occurred in that vicinity since the pardon was granted.

PIRACY.—The natives of Ho-ho, on one of the Nicobar islands, on the 23d of December last took possession of the British whale ship Pilot and murdered the Captain; the crew made their escape in a boat and were picked up at sea by a cruiser, which vessel repaired to the spot, found the ship plundered and burned twelve villages of the natives, after bringing away what they found belonging to the Pilot.

From Cape of Good Hope papers to the 20th of April, we learn that the officers and crew of the French frigate Magicienne, lost in November last, during a gale, in the Pelawan Passage, E. I., had arrived at the Cape on their return to France.

On Tuesday, Samuel Webb, President of the Abolition Society at Philadelphia, was bound over in the sum of \$1000 to answer to the charge of a nuisance in allowing the walls of Pennsylvania Hall to remain in an unsafe condition.

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On Sunday evening last Mr. Jarett Thomas of Havre de Grace, Md. was thrown from his buggy, and was so much injured that he soon expired.

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